CANADIAN JEWISH POPULATION STUDIES

THE SIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CANADA'S JEWISH POPULATION

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

by

Joseph Yam

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1. INTRODUCTION *

The Canadian census data identify the Jewish population on the basis of the census questions on religion and ethnicity. In 1971, these items were included in the 'long form', i.e., the census questionnaire which was distributed to a sample of 1/3 of Canada's households (Yam and Freedman, 1973, p. 6; Yam, 1973a, p. 1). The first 'long form' data related to religion have now been released (Canada, 1973a) and the objective of the present report is (a) to present transformed data on the Jewish population of Canada, complementing the raw figures published by Statistics Canada, and (b) to review major trends and highlights suggested by the data.

At this time only tables on the size and geographic distribution of the various religious groups are available. No in-depth analysis is possible since the essential cross-classifications by age, economic characteristics, etc., have yet to be published. The scope of the present report, therefore, is limited to a preliminary review of one aspect of the demography of Canada's Jewish community, i.e., the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population.

The review presented in this paper covers the data on the national level from 1871 to date (Sections 2 and 3), and on selected sub-national levels from 1921 to date (Sections 4 and 5); the sub-national categories include provinces, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA's) and various urban/rural categories. The concluding Section 6 serves as a technical appendix.

It should be emphasized at the outset that this paper is concerned with the Jewish population as defined by religion, rather than ethnicity. The major trends are similar regardless of which of the two definitions is used but the absolute numbers differ (for example, the 1971 Jewish population by ethnicity is about 8% larger than the Jewish population by religion). An analysis of the ethnicity data will be presented in a forthcoming paper.

2. THE NATIONAL LEVEL, 1971

Canada's Jewish population, according to the 1971 Census, comprised 276,025 persons, or 1.3% of the total Canadian population of 21,568,310 (Table 1, Parts A and B). In order to place these figures in a wider context, let us compare the Jewish population with other religious denominations.

In 1971, three-quarters of Canada's population was classified as belonging to the three largest religious denominations: Catholic (46.2%), United Church (17.5%) and Anglican (11.8%). Another fifth of the population belonged to the 'medium size' denominations, i.e., those with 1% to 5% of the population each. This category includes the following groups: 'no religion' (4.3%), Presbyterian (4.0%), Lutheran (3.3%), Baptist (3.1%), Greek Orthodox (1.5%), Jewish (1.3%), Ukranian Catholic (1.1%) and Pentecostal (1.0%). The remaining 5% of the population were divided among many smaller groups such as Adventist, Buddhist, Confucian, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mennonite, Mormon, Salvation Army, Unitarian, etc.

In summary, the Jewish population constituted a 'medium size' denomination, ranking ninth among the denominations specified in the 1971 Census.

TABLE 1 - THE JEWISH POPULATION AND OTHER SELECTED RELIGIOUS GROUPS, CANADA, 1871-1971

DENOMINATION	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
A - ABSOLUTE NUMBERS											
TOTAL	3579782	4324810	4833239	5371315	7206643	8787949	10376786	11506655	14009429	18238347	21568310
ROMAN CATHOLIC	1536733	1814055	2009201	2238955	2841881	3399011	4102960	4806431	6069496	8342826	9974895
UNITED CHURCH OF C.							2021065	2208658	2867271	3664008	3768800
ANGLICAN	504392	589599	661608	689540	1048002	1410632	1639075	1754368	2060720	2409068	2543180
JEWISH	1233	2443	6501	16493	74760	125445	155766	168585	204836	254368	276025 ✗
ALL OTHER	1537424	1918713	2155929	2426327	3242000	3852861	2457920	2568613	2807106	3568077	5005410
B - PER 100 OF TOTAL POPULATION											
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
ROMAN CATHOLIC	42.93	41.95	41.57	41.68	39.43	38.68	39.54	41.77	43.32	45.74	46.25
UNITED CHURCH OF C.							19.48	19.19	20.47	20.09	17.47
ANGLICAN	14.09	13.63	13.69	12.84	14.54	16.05	15.80	15.25	14.71	13.21	11.79
JEWISH	0.03	0.06	0.13	0.31	1.04	1.43	1.50	1.47	1.46	1.39	1.28
ALL OTHER	42.95	44.37	44.61	45.17	44.99	43.84	23.69	22.32	20.04	19.56	23.21
C - INTERCENSAL CHANGE (%) *											
TOTAL		20.81	11.76	11.13	34.17	21.94	18.08	10.89	21.75	30.19	18.26
ROMAN CATHOLIC		18.05	10.76	11.44	26.93	19.60	20.71	17.15	26.28	37.46	19.56
UNITED CHURCH OF C.								9.28	29.82	27.79	2.86
ANGLICAN		16.89	12.21	4.22	51.99	34.60	16.19	7.03	17.46	16.90	5.57
JEWISH		98.13	166.11	153.70	353.28	67.80	24.17	8.23	21.50	24.18	8.51
ALL OTHER		24.80	12.36	12.54	33.62	18.84	-36.21	4.50	9.28	27.11	40.28
D - INTERCENSAL CHANGE RELATIVE TO CHANGE OF TOTAL POPULATION (%) **											
TOTAL		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
ROMAN CATHOLIC		97.71	99.11	100.27	94.60	98.08	102.23	105.64	103.72	105.58	101.10
UNITED CHURCH OF C.								98.55	106.63	98.16	86.98
ANGLICAN		96.76	100.41	93.78	113.28	110.38	98.40	96.52	96.48	89.80	89.27
JEWISH		164.00	238.11	228.28	337.84	137.60	105.16	97.60	99.80	95.39	91.76
ALL OTHER		103.30	100.54	101.27	99.59	97.46	54.03	94.24	89.76	97.64	118.62

* COMPUTED AS 100 X (POPULATION IN CENSUS YEAR T) / (POPULATION IN CENSUS YEAR T-1) - 100.

$$\text{** COMPUTED AS } 100 \times \frac{\text{(POPULATION OF DENOMINATION I, CENSUS YEAR T)}}{\text{(POPULATION OF DENOMINATION I, CENSUS YEAR T-1)}} / \frac{\text{(POPULATION OF CANADA, CENSUS YEAR T)}}{\text{(POPULATION OF CANADA, CENSUS YEAR T-1)}}$$

THE 1871 POPULATION EXCLUDES 109,475 PERSONS (MOSTLY INDIANS) IN MANITOBA, B.C. AND N.W.T.,
FOR WHOM RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION IS NOT AVAILABLE. THE DATA FOR THE 1941 AND EARLIER CENSUSES EXCLUDE NEWFOUNDLAND.

SOURCES - (1) CANADA, D.B.S. 1961 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. VII (PART 1),
"GENERAL REVIEW - RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN CANADA",
TABLE I. OTTAWA: THE QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1965.

(2) CANADA, STATISTICS CANADA. 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. I
(PART 3), "POPULATION - RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS", TABLE 9.
OTTAWA: INFORMATION CANADA, 1973.

3. THE NATIONAL LEVEL, 1871-1971

From 1871 to date the number of Jews in Canada increased during all intercensal periods. The rate of this increase, however, and the rate relative to the growth of Canada's total population varied considerably from one period to another.

The intercensal growth of the Jewish population outpaced the growth of the total population in all intercensal periods between 1871 and 1931 (Table 1, Parts C and D and Figure 1). This applies especially to the decades from 1881 to 1911 (i.e., the decades between the pogroms in Russia and World War I), when the number of Jews increased roughly from 2,400 to 74,800. During the decade 1901-1911 alone, the Jewish population grew from 16,500 to 74,800, an intercensal increase of 353%.

As a consequence of this growth during the years 1871-1931, the proportion of Jews in the Canadian population increased consistently. As shown in Table 1, Part B, Jews comprised 3 hundredths of 1% in 1871, compared with 1.50% in 1931. During the decade 1901-1911 in particular, the percentage of Jews changed from 3 tenths of 1% to slightly over 1%.

Following the 1931 Census the Jewish community grew at a slower rate than the total population, and its relative size decreased from the record high of 1.50% in 1931 to 1.28% in 1971. Particularly, over the last intercensal period 1961-71, the Jewish denomination grew by 8.5%, compared with 18.3% for the total population (the rate of 8.5% was also close to the record low of 8.2% which was experienced in 1931-1941; see Table 1, Part C, and Figure 1).

Figure 1

The Population by Religion (Selected Denominations), Canada, 1871-1971

Source: Table 1.
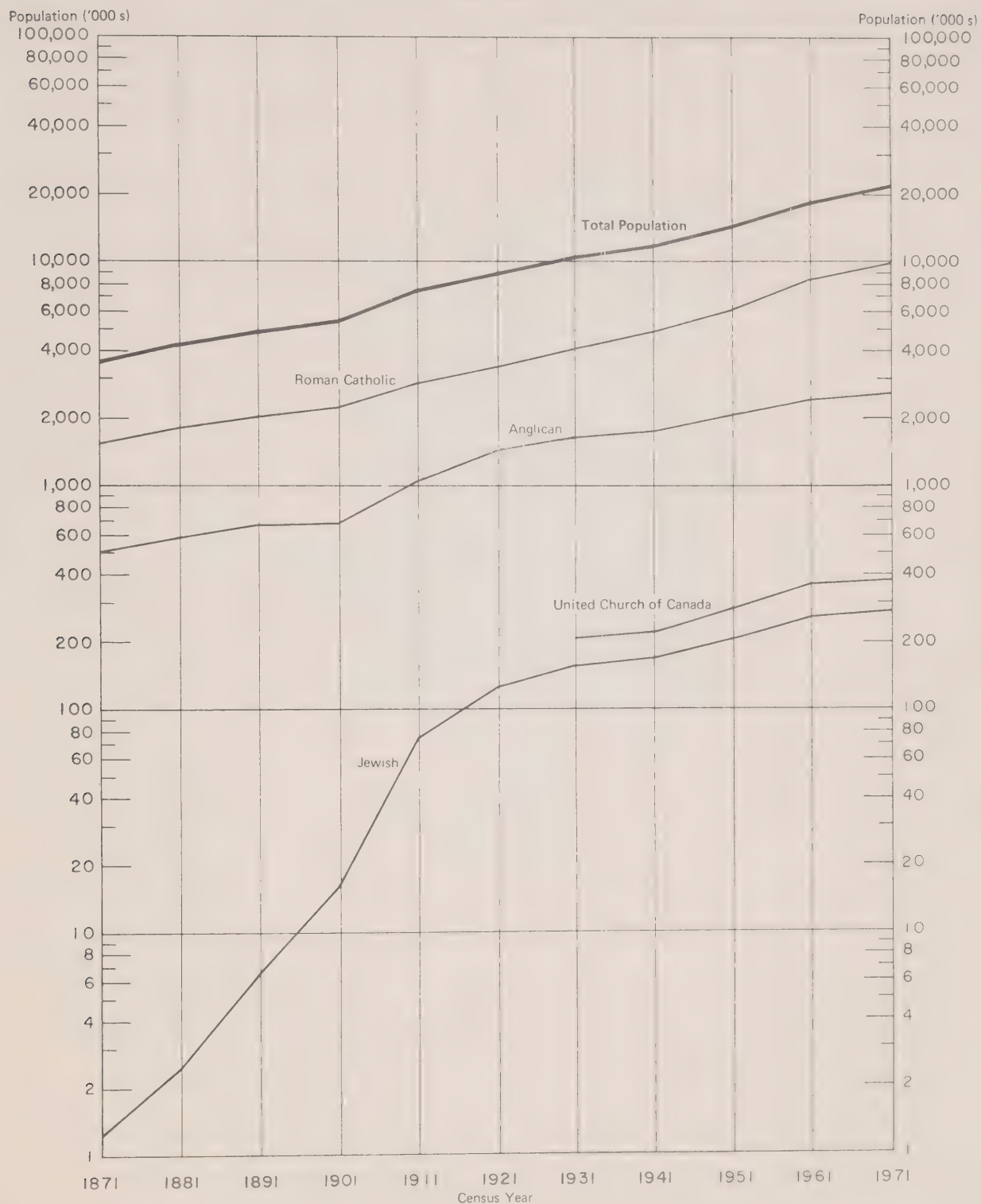
In summary, the Canadian Jewish population grew during all the intercensal periods reviewed but the growth rate over the last forty years was slow relative to that of the total population over the same period, and relative to the growth rate of the Jewish population in earlier periods. Thus, in the forty-year period 1891-1931, the Jewish community grew by a factor of 24.0 compared with a factor of 2.1 for the total population. In contrast, during the subsequent forty-year period 1931-1971, the Jewish population grew by a factor of 1.8, compared with 2.1 for the total population.

4. THE SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL, 1971

The following review of the data on the sub-national level discusses two issues: (a) the distribution of the Jewish population among the provinces, urban/rural groups, CMA's and CMA components; and (b) the difference between these distributions and the corresponding distributions of the total Canadian population.

The 1971 distribution of the Jewish population by province shows the Jewish community in Ontario to have been the largest, comprising 125,300 persons, or 45.4% of Canada's Jews (Table 2). Ranking second and third were Quebec and Manitoba, the Jewish populations being 110,900 (40.2%) and 18,800 (6.8%), respectively. The size of the communities in each of the other provinces was less than 10,000, with the British Columbia community of 9,700 (3.5%) coming close to the 10,000 mark. At the other extreme, the Jewish population was below 1,000 in each of the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, as well as in the two territories. Aggregating these figures one

finds that 92.4% of Canada's Jews were residents of Ontario, Quebec and
Manitoba; another 7.2% were residents of British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia
and Saskatchewan; and 0.4% were residents of the remaining provinces and
territories.

Table 2 also indicates the considerable difference between the provincial dis-
tribution of the Jewish population and that of the total population. For example,
in 1971, 6.8% of the Jewish population resided in Manitoba, compared with 4.6%
of the total population who resided in that province; the proportion of Jews
in Manitoba - 1.90 per 100 population - exceeded the national mean of 1.28 per
100 population considerably. Another example is based on the data for Quebec,
Ontario and Manitoba combined. In 1971, 92.4% of the Jewish population resided
in these provinces, compared with 68.2% of the total Canadian population; the
number of Jews in these provinces per 100 population was 1.73: lower than in
Manitoba alone, but considerably higher than the national mean.

The Gini coefficient of concentration, summarizing the difference between the
provincial distribution of the Jewish population and that of the total population,
was 26.8%. (See Appendix for methodological notes concerning this measure; see
also Table 7.)

In addition to the concentration of the bulk of the Jewish population in two or
three provinces, one also observes a concentration by urban/rural residence.
In 1971, 99.2% of Canada's Jews (273,800 persons) were classified as 'urban', and
the breakdown by urban size group indicates further that 95.7% of Canada's Jews
(264,200 persons) resided in urban areas of 100,000 inhabitants and over (Table 3).

TABLE 2 - DISTRIBUTION AND INTERCENSAL CHANGE, THE JEWISH POPULATION COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL:
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1901-1971

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND CENSUS YEAR	DATA FOR SPECIFIED AREA								CUMULATIVE DATA				
	POPULTN, 1000'S		PERCENTAGE		JEWS/ TOTAL X 100	INTERCENSAL CHANGE			POPULTN, 1000'S		PERCENTAGE		JEWS/ TOTAL X 100
	TOTAL (1)	JEWISH (2)	TOTAL (3)	JEWISH (4)	(5)	TOTAL (6)	JEWISH (7)	J/T (8)	TOTAL (9)	JEWISH (10)	TOTAL (11)	JEWISH (12)	(13)
1971													
CANADA	21568.3	276.0	100.00	100.00	1.28	18.26	8.51	91.76					
MANITOBA	988.3	18.8	4.58	6.80	1.90	7.22	-6.09	87.59	988.3	18.8	4.58	6.80	1.90
QUEBEC	6027.8	110.9	27.95	40.17	1.84	14.61	5.88	92.38	7016.0	129.6	32.53	46.97	1.85
ONTARIO	7703.1	125.3	35.71	45.40	1.63	23.52	14.61	92.78	14719.1	255.0	68.24	92.37	1.73
B.C.	2184.6	9.7	10.13	3.52	0.44	34.10	24.23	92.64	16903.7	264.7	78.37	95.89	1.57
ALBERTA	1627.9	6.3	7.55	2.27	0.38	22.22	3.56	84.73	18531.6	270.9	85.92	98.16	1.46
NOVA SCOTIA	789.0	2.2	3.66	0.79	0.28	7.05	-2.47	91.11	19320.6	273.1	89.58	98.94	1.41
SASKATCHEWAN	926.2	1.8	4.29	0.64	0.19	0.11	-35.06	64.87	20246.8	274.9	93.87	99.58	1.36
NEW BRUNSWICK	634.6	0.9	2.94	0.31	0.13	6.12	-29.80	66.15	20881.4	275.7	96.81	99.89	1.32
YUKON AND N.W.T.	53.2	0.0	0.25	0.01	0.07	41.39	59.09	112.52	20934.6	275.8	97.06	99.90	1.32
NEWFOUNDLAND	522.1	0.2	2.42	0.08	0.04	14.03	-13.04	76.26	21456.6	276.0	99.48	99.98	1.29
P.E.I.	111.6	0.0	0.52	0.01	0.04	6.71	81.82	170.39	21568.3	276.0	100.00	100.00	1.28
1961													
CANADA	18238.2	254.4	100.00	100.00	1.39	30.19	24.18	95.39					
MANITOBA	921.7	20.0	5.05	7.86	2.17	18.69	3.63	87.31	921.7	20.0	5.05	7.86	2.17
QUEBEC	5259.2	104.7	28.84	41.17	1.99	29.68	26.63	97.65	6180.9	124.7	33.89	49.03	2.02
ONTARIO	6236.1	109.3	34.19	42.99	1.75	35.64	27.94	94.32	12417.0	234.1	68.08	92.01	1.88
B.C.	1629.1	7.8	8.93	3.07	0.48	39.81	30.94	93.66	14046.1	241.9	77.01	95.09	1.72
ALBERTA	1331.9	6.0	7.30	2.38	0.45	41.77	30.67	92.17	15378.0	247.9	84.32	97.46	1.61
NOVA SCOTIA	737.0	2.2	4.04	0.88	0.30	14.69	1.32	88.34	16115.0	250.1	88.36	98.34	1.55
SASKATCHEWAN	925.2	2.7	5.07	1.07	0.29	11.24	-10.18	80.75	17040.2	252.9	93.43	99.40	1.48
NEW BRUNSWICK	597.9	1.2	3.28	0.48	0.20	15.95	-4.02	82.78	17638.1	254.1	96.71	99.88	1.44
YUKON AND N.W.T.	37.6	0.0	0.21	0.01	0.06	49.90	57.14	104.83	17675.7	254.1	96.92	99.89	1.44
NEWFOUNDLAND	457.9	0.3	2.51	0.10	0.06	26.68	-4.17	75.65	18133.6	254.3	99.43	99.99	1.40
P.E.I.	104.6	0.0	0.57	0.01	0.02	6.30	-15.38	79.60	18238.2	254.4	100.00	100.00	1.39
1951													
CANADA	14009.4	204.8	100.00	100.00	1.46	21.75	21.50	99.80					
MANITOBA	776.5	19.3	5.54	9.41	2.48	6.41	2.88	96.68	776.5	19.3	5.54	9.41	2.48
QUEBEC	4055.7	82.7	28.95	40.37	2.04	21.72	25.82	103.36	4832.2	102.0	34.49	49.79	2.11
ONTARIO	4597.5	85.5	32.82	41.72	1.86	21.38	23.27	101.56	9429.8	187.4	67.31	91.51	1.99
B.C.	1165.2	6.0	8.32	2.91	0.51	42.47	84.00	129.15	10595.0	193.4	75.63	94.43	1.83
ALBERTA	939.5	4.6	6.71	2.26	0.49	18.00	13.97	96.58	11534.5	198.0	82.33	96.68	1.72
SASKATCHEWAN	831.7	3.0	5.94	1.47	0.36	-7.17	-26.07	79.64	12366.2	201.1	88.27	98.16	1.63
NOVA SCOTIA	642.6	2.2	4.59	1.07	0.34	11.18	1.29	91.10	13008.8	203.3	92.86	99.23	1.56
NEW BRUNSWICK	515.7	1.3	3.68	0.62	0.25	12.74	5.93	93.95	13524.5	204.5	96.54	99.85	1.51
NEWFOUNDLAND	361.4	0.3	2.58	0.13	0.07				13885.9	204.8	99.12	99.98	1.47
YUKON AND N.W.T.	25.1	0.0	0.18	0.01	0.06	48.15	75.00	118.12	13911.0	204.8	99.30	99.99	1.47
P.E.I.	98.4	0.0	0.70	0.01	0.03	3.56	44.44	139.48	14009.4	204.8	100.00	100.00	1.46
1941													
CANADA	11506.7	168.6	100.00	100.00	1.47	10.89	8.23	97.60					
MANITOBA	729.7	18.7	6.34	11.12	2.57	4.23	-2.43	93.62	729.7	18.7	6.34	11.12	2.57
QUEBEC	3331.9	65.7	28.96	38.99	1.97	15.91	9.96	94.87	4061.6	84.5	35.30	50.11	2.08
ONTARIO	3787.7	69.3	32.92	41.13	1.83	10.37	11.48	101.01	7849.3	153.8	68.22	91.23	1.96
ALBERTA	796.2	4.1	6.92	2.41	0.51	8.82	10.81	101.82	8645.4	157.9	75.13	93.64	1.83
SASKATCHEWAN	896.0	4.1	7.79	2.42	0.46	-2.80	-19.14	83.19	9541.4	161.9	82.92	96.06	1.70
B.C.	817.9	3.2	7.11	1.92	0.40	17.80	21.68	103.29	10359.3	165.2	90.03	97.98	1.59
NOVA SCOTIA	578.0	2.2	5.02	1.29	0.38	12.70	12.30	99.65	10937.3	167.4	95.05	99.27	1.53
NEW BRUNSWICK	457.4	1.2	3.98	0.71	0.26	12.05	-4.69	85.06	11394.7	168.6	99.03	99.98	1.48
YUKON AND N.W.T.	16.9	0.0	0.15	0.00	0.05	25.07	100.00	159.91	11411.6	168.6	99.17	99.99	1.48
P.E.I.	95.0	0.0	0.83	0.01	0.02	7.96	-5.26	87.75	11506.6	168.6	100.00	100.00	1.47

SEE NOTES ON NEXT PAGE.

TABLE 2 - CONCLUDED

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND CENSUS YEAR	DATA FOR SPECIFIED AREA								CUMULATIVE DATA				
	POPULTN, 1000'S		PERCENTAGE		JEWS/ TOTAL	INTERCENSAL CHANGE			POPULTN, 1000'S		PERCENTAGE		JEWS/ TOTAL
	TOTAL (1)	JEWISH (2)	TOTAL (3)	JEWISH (4)	X 100 (5)	TOTAL (6)	JEWISH (7)	J/T (8)	TOTAL (9)	JEWISH (10)	TOTAL (11)	JEWISH (12)	X 100 (13)
1931													
CANADA	10376.8	155.8	100.00	100.00	1.50	18.08	24.17	105.16					
MANITOBA	700.1	19.2	6.75	12.33	2.74	14.75	15.61	100.75	700.1	19.2	6.75	12.33	2.74
QUEBEC	2874.7	59.8	27.70	38.38	2.08	21.78	24.80	102.48	3574.8	79.0	34.45	50.71	2.21
ONTARIO	3431.7	62.2	33.07	39.92	1.81	16.98	30.78	111.80	7006.5	141.2	67.52	90.63	2.01
SASKATCHEWAN	921.8	5.0	8.88	3.24	0.55	21.69	-5.27	77.84	7928.3	146.2	76.40	93.87	1.84
ALBERTA	731.6	3.7	7.05	2.35	0.50	24.33	14.97	92.48	8659.9	149.9	83.45	96.22	1.73
B.C.	694.3	2.7	6.69	1.71	0.38	32.35	61.18	121.79	9354.1	152.6	90.14	97.94	1.63
NOVA SCOTIA	512.8	1.9	4.94	1.24	0.38	-2.10	-1.98	100.13	9867.0	154.5	95.09	99.18	1.57
NEW BRUNSWICK	408.2	1.3	3.93	0.81	0.31	5.24	3.63	98.46	10275.2	155.7	99.02	99.99	1.52
YUKON AND N.W.T.	13.5	0.0	0.13	0.00	0.03	10.13	-42.86	51.89	10288.7	155.7	99.15	99.99	1.51
P.E.I.	88.0	0.0	0.85	0.01	0.02	-0.65	5.56	106.25	10376.8	155.8	100.00	100.00	1.50
1921													
CANADA	8787.9	125.4	100.00	100.00	1.43	21.94	67.80	137.60					
MANITOBA	610.1	16.6	6.94	13.24	2.72	32.23	55.31	117.45	610.1	16.6	6.94	13.24	2.72
QUEBEC	2360.5	47.9	26.86	38.18	2.03	17.69	57.88	134.15	2970.6	64.5	33.80	51.43	2.17
ONTARIO	2933.7	47.6	33.38	37.91	1.62	16.08	77.23	152.68	5904.3	112.1	67.19	89.33	1.90
SASKATCHEWAN	757.5	5.3	8.62	4.25	0.70	53.83	158.64	168.13	6661.8	117.4	75.81	93.58	1.76
ALBERTA	588.5	3.2	6.70	2.54	0.54	57.22	163.96	167.90	7250.3	120.6	82.50	96.12	1.66
NOVA SCOTIA	523.8	2.0	5.96	1.57	0.38	6.40	68.72	158.57	7774.1	122.6	88.46	97.69	1.58
B.C.	524.6	1.7	5.97	1.32	0.32	33.64	19.51	89.41	8298.7	124.2	94.43	99.01	1.50
NEW BRUNSWICK	387.9	1.2	4.41	0.97	0.31	10.23	21.54	110.27	8686.5	125.4	98.85	99.98	1.44
YUKON AND N.W.T.	12.3	0.0	0.14	0.01	0.06	-18.10	-81.58	22.49	8698.8	125.4	98.99	99.99	1.44
P.E.I.	88.6	0.0	1.01	0.01	0.02	-5.46	-50.00	52.88	8787.4	125.4	99.99	100.00	1.43
1911													
CANADA	7206.6	74.8	100.00	100.00	1.04	34.17	353.28	337.84					
MANITOBA	461.4	10.7	6.40	14.31	2.32	80.79	614.63	395.28	461.4	10.7	6.40	14.31	2.32
QUEBEC	2005.8	30.3	27.83	40.58	1.51	21.64	304.61	332.62	2467.2	41.0	34.23	54.89	1.66
ONTARIO	2527.3	26.8	35.07	35.89	1.06	15.77	403.96	435.30	4994.5	67.9	69.30	90.78	1.36
SASKATCHEWAN	492.4	2.1	6.83	2.76	0.42	439.48	595.95	129.00	5486.9	69.9	76.14	93.54	1.27
B.C.	392.5	1.4	5.45	1.85	0.35	119.68	149.82	113.72	5879.4	71.3	81.58	95.39	1.21
ALBERTA	374.3	1.2	5.19	1.61	0.32	412.58	398.76	97.30	6253.7	72.5	86.78	97.00	1.16
NEW BRUNSWICK	351.9	1.0	4.88	1.33	0.28	6.27	165.43	249.76	6605.5	73.5	91.66	98.34	1.11
YUKON AND N.W.T.	15.0	0.0	0.21	0.05	0.25	-68.28	-84.92	47.54	6620.6	73.6	91.87	98.39	1.11
NOVA SCOTIA	492.3	1.2	6.83	1.57	0.24	7.13	167.73	249.76	7112.9	74.7	98.70	99.95	1.05
P.E.I.	93.7	0.0	1.30	0.05	0.04	-9.23	111.76	233.30	7206.6	74.8	100.00	100.00	1.04
1901													
CANADA	5371.3	16.5	100.00	100.00	0.31								
MANITOBA	255.2	1.5	4.75	9.08	0.59				255.2	1.5	4.75	9.08	0.59
YUKON AND N.W.T.	47.3	0.3	0.88	1.53	0.53				302.6	1.7	5.63	10.60	0.58
QUEBEC	1648.9	7.5	30.70	45.46	0.45				1951.5	9.2	36.33	56.07	0.47
ALBERTA	73.0	0.2	1.36	1.47	0.33				2024.5	9.5	37.69	57.53	0.47
SASKATCHEWAN	91.3	0.3	1.70	1.79	0.32				2115.8	9.8	39.39	59.33	0.46
B.C.	178.7	0.6	3.33	3.36	0.31				2294.4	10.3	42.72	62.69	0.45
ONTARIO	2182.9	5.3	40.64	32.28	0.24				4477.4	15.7	83.36	94.97	0.35
NEW BRUNSWICK	331.1	0.4	6.16	2.28	0.11				4808.5	16.0	89.52	97.25	0.33
NOVA SCOTIA	459.6	0.4	8.56	2.65	0.10				5268.0	16.5	98.08	99.90	0.31
P.E.I.	103.3	0.0	1.92	0.10	0.02				5371.3	16.5	100.00	100.00	0.31

NOTES - THE PROVINCES ARE ARRANGED, FOR ANY GIVEN CENSUS, ACCORDING TO THE DESCENDING ORDER OF THE RATIO JEWS/TOTAL (COL. 5). THIS ARRANGEMENT IS RELEVANT TO THE COMPUTATION OF THE GINI COEFFICIENT OF CONCENTRATION. SEE APPENDIX FOR FURTHER NOTES.

$$\text{COL. (6) COMPUTED AS } 100 \times \frac{\text{TOTAL POPULATION, CENSUS YEAR T}}{\text{TOTAL POPULATION, CENSUS YEAR T-1}} - 100.$$

COL. (7) COMPUTED SIMILARLY.

$$\text{COL. (8) COMPUTED AS } 100 \times \frac{\text{JEWS, CENSUS YEAR T}}{\text{JEWS, CENSUS YEAR T-1}} / \frac{\text{TOTAL POPULATION, CENSUS YEAR T}}{\text{TOTAL POPULATION, CENSUS YEAR T-1}}$$

THESE DEFINITIONS ALSO APPLY TO TABLES 3 THROUGH 6.

SOURCES - (1) CANADA, D.B.S. 1961 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. VII (PART 1), "GENERAL REVIEW - RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN CANADA", TABLE 1 OF "TABULAR SECTION". OTTAWA: THE QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1965.

(2) CANADA, STATISTICS CANADA, 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. I (PART 3), "POPULATION - RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS", TABLE 10. OTTAWA: INFORMATION CANADA, 1973.

Complementary data show that in 1971 96.7% of Canada's Jews (267,000 persons) resided in the 22 areas defined in the 1971 Census as CMA's (Table 4). Among the CMA's, the largest Jewish community was found in Montreal (109,500 persons), the second largest in Toronto (103,700 persons), and the third in Winnipeg (18,300 persons). These accounted, respectively, for 41.0%, 38.9%, and 6.9% of the Jewish CMA population. Another 22,700 Jews, or 8.5%, resided in the CMA's of Vancouver, Ottawa - Hull, Hamilton and Calgary, while the remaining 12,700 Jews, or 4.8%, were scattered over 14 other CMA's (no Jews were recorded in the CMA of Chicoutimi - Jonquière).

The corresponding 1971 figures for the total population of Canada differed markedly from the figures quoted above for the Jewish population. Thus, 76.2% of all Canadians enumerated in 1971 resided in the urban areas, compared with 99.2% of the Jewish population. Similarly, the urban size group 100,000 and over accounted for 47.5% of the total population, compared with 95.7% of the Jewish population, and the CMA's accounted for 55.1% of the total population, compared with 96.7% of the Jewish population.

As a result of these differences, the proportion of Jews per 100 total population in selected urban areas exceeded the national mean considerably. Thus, in 1971 there were 1.28 Jews per 100 population in Canada as a whole, compared with 1.67 in the urban areas, 2.58 in the urban size group 100,000 and over, and 2.25 in the CMA's.

TABLE 3 - DISTRIBUTION AND INTERCENSAL CHANGE, THE JEWISH POPULATION COMPARED WITH THE
    TOTAL: URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1951-1971

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND CENSUS YEAR	POPULTN, 1000'S		PERCENTAGE		JEWS/ TOTAL X 100	INTERCENSAL CHANGE		
	TOTAL (1)	JEWISH (2)	TOTAL (3)	JEWISH (4)	(5)	TOTAL (6)	JEWISH (7)	J/T (8)
1971								
TOTAL	21568.3	276.0	100.00	100.00	1.28	18.26	8.51	91.76
URBAN	16436.8	273.8	76.21	99.21	1.67	29.42	8.69	83.99
100,000 AND OVER	10249.5	264.2	47.52	95.73	2.58	29.35	9.87	84.94
30,000 - 99,999	1932.5	4.8	8.96	1.74	0.25	13.36	-27.90	63.61
10,000 - 29,999	1751.8	2.5	8.12	0.89	0.14	66.98	10.39	66.11
OTHER URBAN	2503.1	2.3	11.61	0.85	0.09	23.76	-8.25	74.13
RURAL	5131.5	2.2	23.79	0.79	0.04	-7.34	-10.35	96.75
NON-FARM	3710.5	1.7	17.20	0.63	0.05	7.08	3.33	96.49
FARM	1421.0	0.4	6.59	0.16	0.03	-31.45	-41.37	85.52
1961								
TOTAL	18238.2	254.4	100.00	100.00	1.39	30.19	24.18	95.39
URBAN	12700.4	251.9	69.64	99.05	1.98	47.20	24.77	84.77
100,000 AND OVER	7924.0	240.5	43.45	94.55	3.04	135.66	53.03	64.94
30,000 - 99,999	1704.8	6.7	9.35	2.63	0.39	16.22	-72.06	24.04
10,000 - 29,999	1049.1	2.2	5.75	0.87	0.21	-29.69	-85.49	20.64
OTHER URBAN	2022.5	2.5	11.09	1.00	0.13	-12.32	-54.09	52.36
RURAL	5537.9	2.4	30.36	0.95	0.04	2.91	-16.75	80.90
NON-FARM	3465.1	1.7	19.00	0.66	0.05	35.70	-14.78	62.80
FARM	2072.8	0.7	11.37	0.29	0.04	-26.70	-20.90	107.92
1951								
TOTAL	14009.4	204.8	100.00	100.00	1.46			
URBAN	8628.3	201.9	61.59	98.58	2.34			
100,000 AND OVER	3362.5	157.2	24.00	76.72	4.67			
30,000 - 99,999	1466.8	23.9	10.47	11.67	1.63			
10,000 - 29,999	1492.1	15.3	10.65	7.48	1.03			
OTHER URBAN	2306.7	5.5	16.47	2.71	0.24			
RURAL	5381.2	2.9	38.41	1.42	0.05			
NON-FARM	2553.4	2.0	18.23	0.96	0.08			
FARM	2827.7	0.9	20.18	0.46	0.03			

SOURCES - (1) CANADA, D.B.S. 1951 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. I, "POPULATION -
              GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS", TABLE 39. OTTAWA: THE QUEEN'S
              PRINTER, 1953.

          (2) CANADA, D.B.S. 1961 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. I (PART 2),
              "POPULATION - RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS", TABLE 43. OTTAWA:
              THE QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1962.

          (3) CANADA, STATISTICS CANADA. 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. I
              (PART 3), "POPULATION - RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS", TABLE 11.
              OTTAWA: INFORMATION CANADA, 1973.

TABLE 4 - DISTRIBUTION AND INTERCENSAL CHANGE, THE JEWISH POPULATION COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL:
C.M.A.'S, 1941 - 1971

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND CENSUS YEAR	----DATA FOR SPECIFIED AREA----								---CUMULATIVE DATA---				
	POPULTN, 1000'S		PERCENTAGE		JEWS/ TOTAL	INTERCENSAL CHANGE			POPULTN, 1000'S		PERCENTAGE		JEWS/ TOTAL
	TOTAL (1)	JEWISH (2)	TOTAL (3)	JEWISH (4)	X 100 (5)	TOTAL (6)	JEWISH (7)	J/T (8)	TOTAL (9)	JEWISH (10)	TOTAL (11)	JEWISH (12)	X 100 (13)
1971													
TOTAL C.M.A.'S	11875.7	267.0	100.00	100.00	2.25	45.46	11.23	76.46					
MONTREAL (1)	2743.2	109.5	23.10	41.00	3.99	30.04	6.58	81.96	2743.2	109.5	23.10	41.00	3.99
TORONTO (1)	2628.1	103.7	22.13	38.85	3.95	44.05	17.01	81.23	5371.4	213.2	45.23	79.85	3.97
WINNIPEG (1)	540.3	18.3	4.55	6.86	3.39	13.50	-5.48	83.28	5911.6	231.5	49.78	86.71	3.92
OTTAWA - HULL (1)	602.6	6.4	5.07	2.39	1.06	40.21	15.40	82.30	6514.2	237.9	54.85	89.10	3.65
WINDSOR (1)	258.6	2.4	2.18	0.91	0.94	33.76	0.04	74.79	6772.8	240.3	57.03	90.01	3.55
VANCOUVER (1)	1082.4	8.9	9.11	3.35	0.83	36.98	22.45	89.39	7855.2	249.3	66.14	93.36	3.17
HAMILTON (1)	498.5	4.1	4.20	1.54	0.83	26.14	6.66	84.56	8353.7	253.4	70.34	94.90	3.03
CALGARY (2)	403.3	3.3	3.40	1.23	0.81	44.53	13.68	78.65	8757.0	256.7	73.74	96.12	2.93
HALIFAX (1)	222.7	1.3	1.87	0.49	0.59	21.04	10.88	91.60	8979.7	258.0	75.61	96.62	2.87
REGINA (4)	140.7	0.8	1.18	0.30	0.57				9120.3	258.8	76.80	96.91	2.84
LONDON (1)	286.3	1.6	2.41	0.59	0.55	57.91	19.01	75.37	9406.6	260.3	79.21	97.50	2.77
EDMONTON (2)	495.9	2.5	4.18	0.93	0.50	46.91	-0.80	67.52	9902.5	262.8	83.38	98.43	2.65
KITCHENER (3)	226.8	1.1	1.91	0.40	0.47	46.45	39.97	95.58	10129.3	263.9	85.29	98.83	2.61
SASKATOON (4)	126.6	0.5	1.07	0.18	0.39				10255.9	264.4	86.36	99.01	2.58
ST. CATHARINES (4)	303.4	1.1	2.56	0.40	0.35				10559.3	265.5	88.92	99.42	2.51
SAINT JOHN (1)	106.7	0.3	0.90	0.12	0.30	11.65	-37.74	55.76	10666.0	265.8	89.81	99.54	2.49
VICTORIA (1)	195.8	0.3	1.65	0.12	0.16	27.05	75.00	137.74	10861.8	266.1	91.46	99.65	2.45
SUDBURY (3)	155.5	0.2	1.31	0.09	0.16	40.45	5.15	74.87	11017.3	266.3	92.77	99.75	2.42
THUNDER BAY (4)	112.1	0.1	0.94	0.06	0.13				11129.4	266.5	93.72	99.80	2.39
ST. JOHN'S (2)	132.0	0.2	1.11	0.06	0.12	45.32	21.09	83.33	11261.4	266.6	94.83	99.86	2.37
QUEBEC (1)	480.4	0.4	4.05	0.14	0.08	34.35	-26.26	54.88	11741.9	267.0	98.87	100.00	2.27
CHICOUTIMI (4)	133.8	0.0	1.13	0.00	0.01				11875.7	267.0	100.00	100.00	2.25
1961													
TOTAL C.M.A.'S	8164.0	240.1	100.00	100.00	2.94	57.31	27.07	80.78					
MONTREAL (1)	2109.5	102.7	25.84	42.79	4.87	51.18	27.09	84.07	2109.5	102.7	25.84	42.79	4.87
TORONTO (1)	1824.5	88.6	22.35	36.93	4.86	63.27	32.76	81.31	3934.0	191.4	48.19	79.72	4.86
WINNIPEG (1)	476.0	19.4	5.83	8.07	4.07	34.43	4.66	77.85	4410.0	210.7	54.02	87.79	4.78
OTTAWA - HULL (1)	429.8	5.5	5.26	2.30	1.29	52.44	21.39	79.63	4839.7	216.3	59.28	90.10	4.47
WINDSOR (1)	193.4	2.4	2.37	1.01	1.25	22.64	-1.02	80.71	5033.1	218.7	61.65	91.10	4.35
CALGARY (2)	279.1	2.9	3.42	1.20	1.03	100.61	36.54	68.06	5312.1	221.6	65.07	92.30	4.17
HAMILTON (1)	395.2	3.9	4.84	1.61	0.98	52.18	19.22	78.34	5707.3	225.4	69.91	93.91	3.95
VANCOUVER (1)	790.2	7.3	9.68	3.04	0.92	48.88	33.55	89.70	6497.5	232.7	79.59	96.95	3.58
EDMONTON (2)	337.6	2.5	4.13	1.04	0.74	95.04	42.33	72.97	6835.1	235.2	83.72	97.99	3.44
LONDON (1)	181.3	1.3	2.22	0.55	0.73	49.18	35.71	90.97	7016.3	236.5	85.94	98.54	3.37
HALIFAX (1)	183.9	1.2	2.25	0.49	0.64	37.34	17.19	85.33	7200.3	237.7	88.20	99.03	3.30
SAINT JOHN (1)	95.6	0.5	1.17	0.21	0.54	21.99	-11.38	72.65	7295.9	238.2	89.37	99.25	3.27
KITCHENER (3)	154.9	0.8	1.90	0.32	0.50				7450.7	239.0	91.26	99.57	3.21
SUDBURY (3)	110.7	0.2	1.36	0.10	0.21				7561.4	239.3	92.62	99.67	3.16
ST. JOHN'S (2)	90.8	0.1	1.11	0.05	0.14	34.08	5.79	78.90	7652.2	239.4	93.73	99.72	3.13
QUEBEC (1)	357.6	0.5	4.38	0.21	0.14	30.11	21.32	93.25	8009.8	239.9	98.11	99.92	2.99
VICTORIA (1)	154.2	0.2	1.89	0.07	0.12	47.79	31.39	88.90	8164.0	240.1	100.00	100.00	2.94
1951													
TOTAL C.M.A.'S	5189.8	188.9	100.00	100.00	3.64	39.70	28.21	91.78					
TORONTO (1)	1117.5	66.8	21.53	35.35	5.98	24.10	27.39	102.65	1117.5	66.8	21.53	35.35	5.98
MONTREAL (1)	1395.4	80.8	26.89	42.79	5.79	22.41	27.38	104.06	2512.9	147.6	48.42	78.13	5.87
WINNIPEG (1)	354.1	18.5	6.82	9.80	5.23	21.87	7.22	87.98	2866.9	166.1	55.24	87.93	5.79
OTTAWA - HULL (1)	281.9	4.6	5.43	2.41	1.62	31.11	16.84	89.12	3148.8	170.7	60.67	90.35	5.42
WINDSOR (1)	157.7	2.4	3.04	1.29	1.55	30.19	8.96	83.70	3306.5	173.1	63.71	91.64	5.24
CALGARY (2)	139.1	2.1	2.68	1.12	1.52				3445.6	175.2	66.39	92.76	5.09
HAMILTON (1)	259.7	3.2	5.00	1.71	1.25	47.46	23.98	84.08	3705.3	178.5	71.40	94.47	4.82
VANCOUVER (1)	530.7	5.5	10.23	2.89	1.03	50.99	93.32	128.03	4236.0	183.9	81.62	97.36	4.34
EDMONTON (2)	173.1	1.8	3.33	0.93	1.01				4409.1	185.7	84.96	98.29	4.21
LONDON (1)	121.5	1.0	2.34	0.51	0.80	40.09	29.37	92.35	4530.6	186.7	87.30	98.80	4.12
HALIFAX (1)	133.9	1.0	2.58	0.54	0.76	45.85	28.59	88.17	4664.6	187.7	89.88	99.34	4.02
SAINT JOHN (1)	78.3	0.6	1.51	0.31	0.74	19.08	-0.34	83.69	4742.9	188.3	91.39	99.65	3.97
ST. JOHN'S (2)	67.7	0.1	1.31	0.06	0.18				4810.6	188.4	92.69	99.71	3.92
QUEBEC (1)	274.8	0.4	5.30	0.22	0.15	36.86	9.09	79.71	5085.5	188.8	97.99	99.93	3.71
VICTORIA (1)	104.3	0.1	2.01	0.07	0.13	38.67	0.0	72.11	5189.8	188.9	100.00	100.00	3.64
1941													
TOTAL C.M.A.'S	3715.1	147.3	100.00	100.00	3.97								
WINNIPEG (1)	290.5	17.3	7.82	11.72	5.94				290.5	17.3	7.82	11.72	5.94
TORONTO (1)	900.5	52.4	24.24	35.57	5.82				1191.0	69.7	32.06	47.29	5.85
MONTREAL (1)	1139.9	63.5	30.68	43.07	5.57				2331.0	133.1	62.74	90.36	5.71
WINDSOR (1)	121.1	2.2	3.26	1.52	1.85				2452.1	135.4	66.00	91.88	5.52
OTTAWA - HULL (1)	215.0	3.9	5.79	2.65	1.81				2667.1	139.3	71.79	94.53	5.22
HAMILTON (1)	176.1	2.6	4.74	1.77	1.48				2843.2	141.9	76.53	96.30	4.99
SAINT JOHN (1)	65.8	0.6	1.77	0.39	0.88				2909.0	142.5	78.30	96.69	4.90
LONDON (1)	86.7	0.7	2.33	0.51	0.86				2995.7	143.2	80.64	97.20	4.78
HALIFAX (1)	91.8	0.8	2.47	0.53	0.86				3087.5	144.0	83.11	97.74	4.66
VANCOUVER (1)	351.5	2.8	9.46	1.92	0.80				3439.0	146.8	92.57	99.66	4.27
QUEBEC (1)	200.8	0.4	5.41	0.25	0.19				3639.9	147.2	97.98	99.91	4.04
VICTORIA (1)	75.2	0.1	2.02	0.09	0.18				3715.1	147.4	100.00	100.00	3.97

NOTES - (1) C.M.A. SINCE THE 1941 CENSUS.
(2) C.M.A. SINCE THE 1951 CENSUS.
(3) C.M.A. SINCE THE 1961 CENSUS.
(4) C.M.A. SINCE THE 1971 CENSUS.

THE C.M.A.'S ARE ARRANGED, FOR ANY GIVEN CENSUS, ACCORDING TO THE DESCENDING ORDER OF THE RATIO JEWS/TOTAL (COL. 5).

FOR 'CHICOUTIMI' READ 'CHICOUTIMI - JONQUIERE' AND FOR 'ST. CATHARINES' READ 'ST. CATHARINES - NIAGARA'.

SOURCES - (1) CANADA, D.B.S. 1941 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. II, "POPULATION",
TABLE 39. OTTAWA: THE KING'S PRINTER, 1946.

(2) CANADA, D.B.S. 1951 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. I, "POPULATION",
TABLE 43. OTTAWA: THE QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1953.

(3) CANADA, D.B.S. 1961 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. I (PART 2),
"POPULATION - RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS", TABLE 46. OTTAWA:
THE QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1964.

(4) CANADA, STATISTICS CANADA. 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. I
(PART 3), "POPULATION - RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS", TABLE 15.
OTTAWA: INFORMATION CANADA, 1973.

The clearest indication of the high geographical concentration of the Jewish population is the fact that an overwhelming majority of Canada's Jews, i.e., 83.9% (231,500 out of 276,000), were found in the three CMA's of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg; this compared with a minority of only 27.4% for the total population (Table 4). In the three CMA's mentioned, the number of Jews per 100 total population was 3.99, 3.95 and 3.39, respectively, i.e., about three times the national mean.

As in the discussion of the provincial level, the difference between the distributions of the Jewish and the total populations on the CMA level may be summarized by means of the Gini coefficient of concentration. For 1971, this indicator shows a value of 39.6% (Table 7).

The concentrated pattern of the distribution of Canada's Jews is emphasized further by the data on the components of the various CMA's. Within the CMA of Montreal, for example, the majority of the 1971 residents in the town of Hampstead and the city of Côte-St Luc were Jewish (60% and 74%, respectively), and in St.-Laurent, Mont-Royal, Outremont and Westmount the proportion of Jews varied between 12% and 16% (Table 5). Similarly, one finds that over 14% of the population in the Borough of North York, a component of the CMA of Toronto, was Jewish (Table 6).

In summary, the distribution of the Jewish population according to the 1971 data reveals a pattern of considerable concentration compared with the distribution of the total population. This applies to the provincial level, the CMA level, the sub-CMA level and urban/rural differentiation.

TABLE 5 - DISTRIBUTION AND INTERCENSAL CHANGE, THE JEWISH POPULATION COMPARED WITH THE
TOTAL: COMPONENTS OF MONTREAL C.M.A., 1951-1971

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND CENSUS YEAR	POPULTN, 1000'S		PERCENTAGE		JEWS/ TOTAL X 100	INTERCENSAL CHANGE		
	TOTAL (1)	JEWISH (2)	TOTAL (3)	JEWISH (4)	(5)	TOTAL (6)	JEWISH (7)	J/T (8)
1971								
MONTREAL C.M.A.	2743.2	109.5	100.00	100.00	3.99	30.04	6.58	81.96
MONTREAL C.	1214.4	50.2	44.27	45.82	4.13	1.96	-23.24	75.29
COTE-ST-LUC, C.	24.4	18.1	0.89	16.51	74.15	83.74	117.59	118.42
LAVAL, C.	228.0	11.7	8.31	10.71	5.15	82.77	215.49	172.62
ST-LAURENT, C.	62.9	10.1	2.29	9.22	16.03	26.37	31.11	103.75
HAMPSTEAD, T.	7.0	4.2	0.26	3.83	59.56	54.38	168.59	173.98
OUTREMONT, C.	28.6	4.0	1.04	3.61	13.82	-6.92	-56.07	47.20
MONT-ROYAL, T.	21.6	3.2	0.79	2.95	14.95	1.81	23.23	121.04
WESTMOUNT, C.	23.6	2.9	0.86	2.61	12.11	-5.77	22.95	130.48
OTHER COMPONENTS	1132.8	5.2	41.29	4.75	0.46	74.50	141.08	138.15
1961								
MONTREAL C.M.A.	2109.5	102.7	100.00	100.00	4.87	51.18	27.09	84.07
MONTREAL C.	1191.1	65.3	56.46	63.61	5.49	16.60	-0.87	85.02
COTE-ST-LUC, C.	13.3	8.3	0.63	8.09	62.62			
LAVAL, C.	124.7	3.7	5.91	3.62	2.98			
ST-LAURENT, C.	49.8	7.7	2.36	7.49	15.45			
HAMPSTEAD, T.	4.6	1.6	0.22	1.52	34.23	39.79	189.96	207.43
OUTREMONT, C.	30.8	9.0	1.46	8.76	29.28	2.32	-22.16	76.08
MONT-ROYAL, T.	21.2	2.6	1.00	2.55	12.35	86.59	778.19	470.64
WESTMOUNT, C.	25.0	2.3	1.19	2.26	9.28	-0.83	38.63	139.79
OTHER COMPONENTS	649.1	2.2	30.77	2.10	0.33	113.54	158.63	121.12
1951								
MONTREAL C.M.A.	1395.4	80.8	100.00	100.00	5.79			
MONTREAL C.	1021.5	65.9	73.21	81.55	6.45			
HAMPSTEAD, T.	3.3	0.5	0.23	0.67	16.50			
OUTREMONT, C.	30.1	11.6	2.15	14.31	38.48			
MONT-ROYAL, T.	11.4	0.3	0.81	0.37	2.63			
WESTMOUNT, C.	25.2	1.7	1.81	2.07	6.64			
OTHER COMPONENTS	304.0	0.8	21.79	1.03	0.27			

NOTES -   THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED IN TABLES 5 AND 6:
B. = BOROUGH, C. = CITY, T. = TOWNSHIP.
MUNICIPAL STATUS SHOWN REFERS TO 1971.

THE C.M.A. COMPONENTS ARE ARRANGED, FOR ANY GIVEN CENSUS YEAR, ACCORDING
TO THE ASCENDING ORDER OF THE JEWISH POPULATION IN 1971 (COL. 2).

THE 1961 DATA FOR LAVAL CORRESPOND TO THE PART OF ILE-JESUS WHICH
BELONGED TO THE C.M.A. OF MONTREAL.

SOURCES - (1) CANADA, D.B.S. 1951 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. I, "POPULATION -
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS", TABLE 43. OTTAWA: THE QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1953.

(2) CANADA, D.B.S. 1961 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. I (PART 2),
"POPULATION - RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS", TABLE 46. OTTAWA:
THE QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1964.

(3) CANADA, STATISTICS CANADA. 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. I
(PART 3), "POPULATION - RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS", TABLE 15.
OTTAWA: INFORMATION CANADA, 1973.

TABLE 6 - DISTRIBUTION AND INTERCENSAL CHANGE, THE JEWISH POPULATION COMPARED WITH THE
TOTAL: COMPONENTS OF TORONTO C.M.A., 1951-1971

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	POPULTN, 1000'S		PERCENTAGE		JEWS/ TOTAL	INTERCENSAL CHANGE		
AND CENSUS YEAR	TOTAL (1)	JEWISH (2)	TOTAL (3)	JEWISH (4)	X 100 (5)	TOTAL (6)	JEWISH (7)	J/T (8)
1971								
TORONTO C.M.A.	2628.1	103.7	100.00	100.00	3.95	44.05	17.01	81.23
YORK N., B.	503.7	70.6	19.17	68.10	14.02	86.60	55.59	63.38
TORONTO, C.	713.1	22.5	27.13	21.65	3.15	6.06	19.35	112.54
YORK, B.	147.3	6.3	5.60	6.06	4.27	13.60	-45.84	47.68
MARKHAM, T.	36.7	1.3	1.40	1.21	3.41			
OTHER COMPONENTS	1227.3	3.1	46.70	2.98	0.25	63.10	-75.87	14.79
1961								
TORONTO C.M.A.	1824.5	88.6	100.00	100.00	4.86	63.27	32.76	81.31
YORK N., B.	270.0	45.4	14.80	51.21	16.82	214.28	1038.13	362.14
TORONTO, C.	672.4	18.8	36.85	21.23	2.80	-0.50	-58.14	42.07
YORK, B.	129.6	11.6	7.11	13.09	8.95	27.63	4.03	81.51
OTHER COMPONENTS	752.5	12.8	41.24	14.47	1.70	195.97	92.03	64.88
1951								
TORONTO C.M.A.	1117.5	66.8	100.00	100.00	5.98			
YORK N., B.	85.9	4.0	7.69	5.97	4.64			
TORONTO, C.	675.8	44.9	60.47	67.32	6.65			
YORK, B.	101.6	11.2	9.09	16.71	10.98			
OTHER COMPONENTS	254.2	6.7	22.75	10.00	2.63			

NOTES AND SOURCES - AS FOR TABLE 5.

5. THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL, 1921-1971

The issues discussed in this section concern (a) the change over the period
1921-1971 in the provincial distribution of the Jewish population; and (b) the
comparison of this change with the corresponding change for Canada's total
population. (The pertinent tables also report data from the Census of 1901 and
1911 but these are not discussed here.)

Generally, changes occurring over time on the sub-national level may be affected
by re-defining terms and boundaries, as elaborated in the Appendix. Nonetheless,
the basic characteristics of the distribution configuration of Canada's Jews
have been so consistent over the last half a century, that re-definitions
could have but marginal effect on the general trends.

In the previous section it was noted that the provincial distribution of the
Jewish population in 1971 showed considerable concentration. The same pattern
is evident in the data from all the censuses since 1921 (Table 2, particularly
Col. 12). Specifically, over 89% of the Jewish population enumerated in these
censuses resided in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, with Quebec and Ontario alone
accounting for more than 75%. Furthermore, the combined proportion of the
Jewish population in Quebec and Ontario increased steadily over the period
examined, from 76.1% in 1921 to 85.6% in 1971. This increase was accompained by a
decline in Manitoba and, to a lesser extent, also in certain other provinces.
For example, in 1921, 13.2% of Canada's Jews resided in Manitoba, while by 1971

the proportion had gradually declined to 6.8%. During the decade 1961-1971
the Jewish population in Manitoba even recorded the first decrease in terms
of absolute numbers - 1,200 persons - as reported in Table 2, Col. 2. Simi-
larly, the proportion of Canada's Jews in Saskatchewan fell steadily from 4.3%
in 1921 to 0.6% in 1971, and the absolute numbers decreased sharply. On
the other hand, it is of interest to note the steady increase in British Columbia
in terms of both proportions, from 1.3% in 1921 to 3.5% in 1971, and absolute
numbers, from 1,700 in 1921 to 9,700 in 1971.

Most relevant to the general pattern of increasing concentration is the change
in Ontario, from 37.9% in 1921 to 45.4% in 1971, and the corresponding change
in Quebec from 38.2% to 40.2%. Notably, between 1961 and 1971 the proportion of Jews
residing in Ontario jumped from 43.0% to 45.4%, while Quebec recorded a decline in
relative size from 41.2% to 40.2% - the first such decline since the 1921 Census.
Also, in 1921, the Jewish population of Quebec slightly exceeded that of Ontario,
but Ontario's Jewish population ranked first in all the censuses since 1931.
In terms of absolute numbers, the difference between the Jewish communities
in Ontario and Quebec was less than 5,000 prior to the 1971 Census, but in the
last census a difference of roughly 14,500 was recorded. This reflects the
fact that over the decade 1961-1971 the intercensal increase in Ontario's
Jewish population was considerably faster than in Quebec: 14.6%, compared with
5.9%, respectively. These figures should be compared with the corresponding
national intercensal increase of the Jewish population - 8.5%.

The comparison between the changes in the provincial distribution of the Jewish population and the corresponding changes in the distribution of the total population involves many details. Concisely, however, these differences may be summarized by the Gini coefficient of concentration, as reported in Table 7. The figures indicate that the concentration of the Jewish population within Canada's total population decreased slightly over the period 1921-1971. This trend took place even though the geographical concentration of both the total and the Jewish populations increased over that period, in the sense that a greater proportion of the two populations resided in two or three 'preferred' provinces in 1971 as compared with 1921.

On the CMA level the Gini coefficients of concentration reported in Table 7, Col. 3, indicate high and increasing concentration between 1941 (29.5%) and 1971 (39.6%). The increasing trend, however, may be attributed mainly to the increase over time in the number of areas defined as CMA's for census purposes. As shown in Table 7, Col. 2, different results are obtained if the coefficients are computed for each of the decennial censuses, 1941-1971, on the basis of the 12 CMA's which were defined as such in 1941 (see list in Table 4). The latter data show insignificant changes in concentration over the period examined.

Table 7 also indicates that in each of the censuses from 1941 to 1971 the con-centration of the Jewish population within the total population was higher on the CMA level than on the provincial level. For example, according to the 1941 data, the Gini coefficient of concentration was 29.5% on the CMA level, compared with 26.1% on the provincial level; in 1971 the Gini coefficient attained the values of 30.5% for the 12 CMA's which were defined as such also in 1941, 39.6% for the 22 areas defined as CMA's in 1971, and 26.8% for provinces. These figures, however should be interpreted with caution as explained in the Appendix.

Table 7 - The Gini coefficient of concentration for measuring the
concentration of the Jewish population, relative to the
total population: by province, 1901-1971, and by CMA,
1941-1971

	Gini coefficient of concentration, %		
Census year	By province (1)	By CMA (1941 list) (2)	By CMA (census year list) (3)
1971	26.8	30.5	39.6
1961	26.9	30.8	36.0
1951	27.2	32.3	35.0
1941	26.1	29.5	29.5
1931	27.4		
1921	28.1		
1911	30.2		
1901	25.3		

Note - see Appendix for discussion of the Gini coefficient of concentration.

6. APPENDIX: TECHNICAL NOTES

6.1 The Raw Data

The foregoing discussions of the Jewish population, 1871-1971, referred to census data on the national and sub-national levels, classified by religious denomination. The questions arise as to (a) how the 1971 data were compiled; (b) how reliable these data may be considered; (c) how previous censuses compare with that of 1971 with regard to data reliability; and (d) to what extent intercensal comparisons are valid, taking into account re-definition of census terms, changes in boundaries of sub-national areas, revision of census procedures, etc. The objective of this Appendix is to provide basic information concerning these issues, examining each in turn.

(a) In the 1971 Census, every third Canadian household, chosen on a sample basis, was given a questionnaire which included the following item:

> 16. What is your religion?
>
> | | | |
> |---|---|---|
> | Anglican | Pentecostal | No religion |
> | Baptist | Presbyterian | |
> | Greek Orthodox | Roman Catholic | |
> | Jewish | Salvation Army | |
> | Lutheran | Ukrainian Catholic | |
> | Mennonite | United Church | |
>
> _____
> Other, write here

The 'Instruction Booklet' distributed with the questionnaire added:
"Please give a specific denomination, if possible, even if you do not attend a place of worship. For infants and young children, report the religion in which they are being brought up."

The 1971 Census data on religious denomination were compiled from the returns to this question, after aggregation and processing.

(b)   The issue of the reliability of the 1971 Census data may be examined by analysing the various factors which are liable to introduce errors into the data, the main ones being sampling error, imputation error, response error, coverage error and random rounding error.

Sampling error, in the context of the 1971 Census data on religion, may result from the fact that an individual included in the sample does not necessarily represent three individuals of the same denomination. Sampling theory, however, has established relatively simple techniques for estimating the error involved, and in this respect sampling error presents less diffi-culties than the types of error discussed subsequently. A significant point to bear in mind is that sampling errors involving small populations are relatively large. The 1971 Census data on the small Jewish communities, therefore, are subject to relatively large margins of error.

An imputation error (which is a special type of processing errors) may occur when a respondent fails to answer a certain item in the census questionnaire. In the specific case that a respondent fails to report his religion, the census edit-procedures impute the missing information as follows.

Step 1   - Determine whether respondent has a spouse for whom religion is reported. If the answer is 'yes', record respondent's religion according to that of spouse; otherwise continue with next step.

Step 2   - Repeat Step 1 with respondent's mother, in lieu of respondent's spouse.

Steps 3-5 - Repeat Step 1 with respondent's father, brother and sister
as necessary.

Step 6 - Determine religion of the previous respondent of the same
ethnic group and assign it to the respondent whose religion
could not be determined in Steps 1 to 5.

This edit-procedure was designed to minimize the imputation errors
but clearly it could not eliminate imputation errors completely. The
proportion of the questionnaires requiring imputation, however, was very
small. According to a study reported by Arora and Brackstone (1973), the
response rate for the religion item in the 1971 Census was 98.8%.

Response error is a consequence of deliberate or unintentional mis-
reporting. For example, incorrect information may be reported if the in-
struction concerning the religious denomination of infants is overlooked.

In the 1971 Census of Canada, a measure termed root mean square error
(RMSE) is being computed to estimate the combined effect of the sampling
error, processing error and response error. The RMSE's for religion,
however, are not available at the time of writing; they will be published
by Statistics Canada in one of the forthcoming census bulletins.

Coverage error results from erroneous omissions or multiple enumerations of
certain individuals and/or households. This type of error requires exten-
sive studies, several of which are being conducted by Statistics Canada.
At this time only tentative estimates of undercoverage are available but
they are sufficient to demonstrate the order of magnitude of the error
involved (it will also be recalled that coverage errors are not accounted
for by the RMSE mentioned above). Brackstone and Gosselin (1973) reported

that the underenumeration rate for the ten provinces of Canada combined, according to the reverse record check method, was 1.94% (standard error = 0.09%). On the sub-national level, the underenumeration rates were found to be 2.11% in Quebec (S.E. = 0.24%), and 1.69% in Ontario (S.E. = 0.09%). This result conforms to the general finding that coverage error in developed countries is small in magnitude thanks to the literacy of the population on the one hand, and to the high standards of the organization responsible for the census, on the other hand.

Another pertinent point concerns differential underenumeration. Specifically, there seems to be no reason to suspect that the Jewish denomination differs in its underenumeration from other major groups, and hence the percentage distribution (Table 1, Part B) is probably affected insignificantly.

The 1971 Census data released by Statistics Canada are normally subject to random rounding. This procedure changes the last (units) digit of each figure to either 0 or 5, according to a given probability schedule (for details, see Murphy, 1972). If, for example, a population includes 101 individuals of whom 43 are males and 58 are females, the randomly rounded numbers may appear as 105, 40 and 55, respectively. This example illustrates the degree to which a randomly rounded sum of about 100 may deviate from the sum of randomly rounded summands.

In summary, the 1971 data for the larger Jewish communities may be judged reliable, subject to the accuracy range estimated by the RMSE, and allowing for coverage and random rounding errors. On the other hand, it should be appreciated that the 1971 Census data on the smaller communities, for example those with less than 100 individuals, may involve a large margin of error.

(c) As a rule, the reliability of census data increases with time, as techniques and technology related to the census improve, and as experience in organizing and administering the census is gained. A pertinent example of improved techniques is the introduction of self-enumeration in the 1971 Census. Compared with canvassing by enumerators, this technique eliminates the response error due to misunderstanding between enumerator and respondent. However, as shown previously, two other new features of the 1971 Census, i.e., random rounding and the inclusion of the item on religion in the sample questionnaire, have affected the data on the smaller Jewish communities adversely.

(d) The issue of intercensal comparability, even in the limited context of this paper, has to take into account a multitude of factors, such as: changes in census procedures; variations in the wording of the item on religion in the census questionnaire; re-definition of the boundaries of the areal units referred to, e.g., boundaries of CMA's and cities; re-definition of terms such as 'urban' and 'rural'; etc. A thorough discussion of all the pertinent points is beyond the scope of the present paper,* but some major topics are reviewed in the following paragraphs (the effect of certain new census procedures was discussed under (c) above).

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* A comprehensive presentation is planned for the Administrative Report of the 1971 Census, scheduled for inclusion in the 1971 Census reports.

The wording of the item on religion, as well as the instructions concerning infants, the requirement to report specific denominations, etc., have remained virtually unaltered from one census to the next. A significant change, however, concerns the category 'no religion' which was specified in the 1971 Census questionnaire for the first time. Respondents, of course, could have reported 'no religion' also in previous censuses (in which case they were included in the final tabulations in the class 'other'). There is quite a difference, however, between answering an enumerator's question about religion and filling in a questionnaire which specifies 'no religion' among the presumed principal categories. It is possible that some persons who reported their religion as 'Jewish' in previous censuses, enumerated themselves in 1971 among the 4% of Canada's population who indicated 'no religion'. The effect of this factor will be studied when the cross-classifications by religion, ethnicity, age and sex are released by Statistics Canada.

The question of the boundaries of the geographical areas reported in this paper involves the national as well as the sub-national levels. For example, the national data in Table 1 refer to the ten provinces and the two territories in the case of the censuses of 1951 to 1971, but exclude Newfoundland in the earlier censuses.

On the sub-national level, considerable changes in boundaries have taken place with regard to provinces, CMA's and CMA components (Tables 2, 4 and 5). For example, much of the intercensal growth of the population in individual CMA's may be due to extensions of the boundaries defining these CMA's. This factor, together with the constant increase in the number of

areas defined as CMA's, may also explain a noticeable part of the inter-
censal increase observed in the past in the total CMA population. The
details are too numerous to be documented here and the reader is referred,
therefore, to the census publications listed as sources to Tables 1 through 5
above; the annual bulletin 'Changes in Municipal Boundaries' (e.g., Canada,
1973b) may also be of assistance.

In connection with intercensal comparisons on the sub-national level (Section 5)
it will be noted that only the provincial distribution is discussed in detail.
The corresponding intercensal comparisons for CMA's and CMA components involve
detailed examinations of the effects of boundary re-definitions, examinations
which are beyond the scope of this paper. The data, however, are reported in
Tables 4 to 6.

The definition of 'urban' vs. 'rural' areas has also changed with time. In the
1971 Census, 'urban' included:
(1) incorporated municipalities with a population of 1,000 or over and having a
legal status of a city, town or village (as defined by provincial and territo-
rial acts); (2) unincorporated places with a population of 1,000 or over, and a
population density of 1,000 per square mile or over; (3) the urbanized fringe
of (1) or (2), provided the population is 1,000 or over and the density is 1,000
per square mile or over. All other areas were considered 'rural'.

An essentially identical definition was applied in the 1961 Census, but in
1956 and earlier Censuses the definitions differed markedly. The following
quotation from Canada (1963), pp. 2-1 and 2-2, illustrates this point:

"Up until the 1951 Census the urban population was defined as the popula-
tion residing in incorporated cities, towns and villages, while the re-
mainder was treated as rural...

"With the rapid expansion in housing construction following World War II
in areas outside the boundaries of most of the larger urban centres, it
became evident before the 1951 Census that some modification of the
census definition of rural-urban population was necessary. Accordingly,
the whole metropolitan area in the case of larger cities having urbanized
or built-up areas surrounding the city proper was treated as urban at the
1951 Census whereas in the 1941 and 1931 Censuses (Census Metropolitan
Areas were first established in 1931) only the incorporated cities, towns
and villages within each metropolitan area were included as part of the
urban population of Canada. In addition, any community of 1,000 persons
or more whether or not incorporated as a city or town or village was
classed as urban in 1951. On the other hand, places of less than 1,000
population whether or not incorporated as towns or villages were excluded
from the urban population in 1951. This had the effect of establishing a
uniform pattern of rural-urban population in all provinces. As a result
of this change in definition of urban at the 1951 Census, the total urban
population on that date was shown as 8,628,253, or 8.7 p.c. greater than
would have been the case on the basis of the old definition where the
population living in all incorporated cities, towns and villages was classed
as urban...

"In the 1956 Census a further modification of the rural-urban definition
was introduced. Briefly, this consisted of the inclusion in the urban
category of the suburban areas of additional 'major' urban centres, other
than census metropolitan areas, resulting in an increase of 154,000 in
urban population over what the figure would have been under the 1951 defini-
tion...Because of the continued rapid growth of urban centres in the latter
half of the 1951-61 period, it was decided at the 1961 Census to include in
the urban population of Canada the 'urbanized' or built-up residential areas
surrounding all cities and towns with 10,000 or more persons in the whole
agglomeration, i.e., incorporated city or town and urbanized fringe combined...

On the other hand, due to the application of a population density ratio
in the determining of urbanized areas, the so-called non-urbanized parts
of rural municipalities in the 'fringe' part of certain census metro-
politan areas were not included as urban in 1961, contrary to the pro-
cedure followed in the 1956 Census. Nevertheless, as in the 1951 and
1956 Censuses the urban population in 1961 consisted mainly of the popu-
lation residing in cities, towns and villages of 1,000 population or
more, whether incorporated or not, and substantially comparable metro-
politan areas, the rest of the population being classified as rural. "

For further details on the 1971 definitions, the reader is referred to Canada
(1972).

6.2 The Transformed Data

The transformed data in Tables 1 to 6 involve basic computations of percentages,
intercensal change, etc., which are defined in the footnotes to these tables,
when not self-explanatory.

Table 7 and the accompanying text refer to the concept of geographical concentra-
tion as measured by the Gini coefficient of concentration (subsequently abbre-
viated to GCC).

Basically, the GCC is concerned with comparing the spatial configuration of any
two populations distributed over the same territory and given according to the
same array of geographical units. The GCC provides an indicator which summarizes the
distribution differences between the two populations compared, by means of a single
number. In this paper, the GCC is applied specifically to measure the distribution
differences between the Jewish and the total populations of Canada, as given by

provinces and CMA's. Since the Jewish denomination is a sub-group of the
total population, the measurement reflects the concentration (or segregation)
of the Jewish population within the total population. The Gini coefficient of
concentration may also be applied to measure the concentration of a given popu-
lation over the territory, i.e., the departure of the spatial distribution from
uniformity. This application of the coefficient, however, is not referred
to in the present paper.

The computation and the rationale of the GCC are explained in numerous works
(e.g., Hauser, 1956, Kendall and Stuart, 1963, and Yam, 1973b). Suffice it here
to note three points pertinent to the interpretation of Tables 2, 4 and 7.

(a) The computation of the GCC in general is based on the cumulative
     distributions of the two populations involved. Specifically, the computa-
     tions reported in Table 7 are based on the cumulative distributions of
     the total and the Jewish populations, as tabulated in Col. 11 and 12 of
     Table 2 (for provinces) and Table 4 (for CMA's). The arrangement of the
     areal units follows the descending order of the ratios shown in Col. 5.

(b) Generally, the theoretical range of the GCC values lies between 0%, when
     the two populations being compared are equally distributed, and 100%, when
     the difference between the two distributions is maximal. The values in
     Table 7 fall in the range of 25% - 40%, reflecting a concentration which
     is considerable, although not extreme.

(c) Differences found between values of the GCC, as in Table 7, should be inter-
     pretated with much caution. As discussed in detail in Yam (1973b), the
     coefficient is heavily dependent on the particular array of geographical

units employed. The GCC's reported in Table 7 for provinces were computed from reconstructed data (except for Newfoundland) and intercensal comparisons of the provincial GCC's may, therefore, be justified* (the addition of Newfoundland to the 1951 and later data should affect the GCC only marginally). On the other hand, since the number of the Canadian CMA's changed from 12 in 1941 to 15 in 1951, 17 in 1961, and 22 in 1971, the validity of intercensal comparisons involving the GCC's for CMA's, as reported in Table 7, Col. 3, may be questioned. The same applies to comparisons between the GCC for CMA's in a given census year and the corresponding provincial GCC. The justification of these comparisons may be defended on the grounds that, for any given census year, the computation of the GCC for CMA's is based on all the areas defined as CMA's in that particular census. In the author's opinion the comparisons in question are valid, provided that the GCC's in Table 7 serve for establishing general trends only.

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* For example, Prince Edward Island joined Canada in 1873, but the data from the 1871 Census of Prince Edward Island are included in the figures shown in Table 1 for Canada, 1871. With regard to the effect of other boundary changes, particularly those involving the Prairie provinces, the reader is referred to the introductory chapter in Urquhart and Buckley (1965).

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